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translation, but a peculiarity of the Babylonian dialect of the Assyro-Babylonian Semitic; cf. NR, 9: mandattum anâku inaššûnu 'they bring me tribute'; NR, 21: anâku iddannaššinitî 'he handed them (the lands) over to me.' In these cases, there is no emphasis laid on the "me" and the usage may be "bad"; Delitzsch, *Assyr. Gram.*, § 135, but in the passage cited by Radau, the emphasis is clearly on the "me," which may be represented by anâku rather than by iâši; cf. Beh. Auramazda šarrûtu anâku iddanna 'A. has given the kingdom to me.' That the Radau passage is older than those just cited merely indicates that this use of anâku as an emphatic prolepsis of "me" is not as late as Delitzsch thought. It is not necessary, therefore, for Radau to "disagree with the Semitic translator."

On p. 441, n. 5, Radau states that Ištar was the mistress of Kirgilu, but cf. CT, XV, 23, translated by me, *JAOS*, XXX, 325-35, where KIRGI-LU is plainly a goddess; note obv. 4: NIN-ZI-MU 'my faithful lady' (NIN) or 'my lady of life' or 'lady of my life'; also line 5: AMA UBUR ZI-DA 'mother of unfailing breast.' That this address is to Kirgilu and not to a god is clear from obv. 2.

Dr. Radau's work is, on the whole, a very useful one for Sumeriological science. He has reproduced fifteen plates and translated six important texts. I differ with him somewhat as to his renderings here and there, and entirely with regard to his Christ-Ninib theory (pp. 404-5; and "Bel the Christ of Ancient Times," *BE*, XVII), a position which cannot be discussed in the present treatise. The typography of the work is good, there being, however, a few errors, as on pp. 379, 397, 411, etc. He has also made too extensive a use of exclamation points and question marks which serve merely to confuse the reader. I have commented, owing to lack of space and time, on only a few philological points, realizing, however, that the work will bear much closer inspection.

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PUBLICATION OF THE EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS IN THE MUSEUM OF LEYDEN¹

(Third Instalment)

This continuation of the exhaustive publication of the Egyptian monuments in the Leyden collection maintains the high standard already set by the previous sections which have been noticed in this journal (Vol. XXIII,

¹ BESCHREIBUNG DER AEGYPTISCHEN SAMMLUNG DES NIEDERLÄNDISCHEN REICHSMUSEUMS DER ALTERTÜMER IN LEIDEN. Die Denkmäler der Zeit zwischen dem Alten und Mittleren Reich und des Mittleren Reiches. Zweite Abtheilung: Grabgegenstände, Statuen, Gefässe und verschiedenartige kleinere Gegenstände; mit einem Supplement zu den Monumenten des Alten Reiches, von Dr. P. A. A. Boeser. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1910.

pp. 264 ff., and Vol. XXVI, p. 133). The section contains 143 drawings in the text and 22 beautiful heliotype plates of the same excellence as those issued in the earlier sections. They include besides the usual mortuary furniture of the Middle Kingdom commonly found in our Egyptian museums a number of important royal monuments, especially a granite base belonging to one of the Sebekhoteps of the Thirteenth Dynasty. The question arises whether this so-called base may not be an altar, for as far as discernible the top surface shows no indication of any fastenings for the erection of another monument upon it. It is unfortunate that objects from such early collections (this monument came from the D'Anastasy collection) have come down to us without any data regarding their origin; but for this the careful editor is not responsible. From a king of the same general period, namely "Sebak-em-saf," we have an interesting chest which contained the canopic jars deposited in the king's tomb. The jars themselves have vanished. The tomb of the king must have been robbed and its furniture scattered upon the antiquity market by the plundering natives early in the last century before D'Anastasy made his collection. It is another evidence of the frightful devastation to which the Theban cemetery was subjected seventy-five years ago. Perhaps the most important of these royal monuments of the Middle Kingdom is the diadem of King Intef (Plate 18). The body of this king was dragged from its tomb by the Arabs of Thebes in 1827. They destroyed the body, robbing it of its regal jewelry, among which was found this diadem. They afterward inserted the mummy of a priest in the coffin, which was sold to Salt, from whom it passed to the British Museum; but the diadem was sold separately by the Arabs and came into D'Anastasy's possession, reaching the Leyden Museum in 1828.

The text and accompanying data furnished by the editor display the same care and accuracy which have characterized his work in the preceding sections of the publication. Dr. Boeser is to be congratulated on the progress which his enterprise is making.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED